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Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Will be attended by great danger to body and Ilmb, but hundreds of leading players say they find more prompt relief from strains, sprains, brulses, rheumatism, stiff and enlarged joints, lameness, &c., by using Banson's Plantan for such froubles than any other external remedy known to the profession. All athletes as well as those in the ordinary avocations of life unite with base ball players in certifying to the value of this plaster in such accidents. It is prompt, pleasant, pleasing in action, and never fulls to secure the best results when used according to printed directions. Owing to its popularity many worthless substitutions are offered. Buyers should always ask for Banson's, firmly refusing all other plasters.

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The Tariff Debate Consumity Interest ing - Republican Members Throw Light on the Question - Mr. Rayner Is for the Bill, but Wants Glass Pro-

Among the bills introduced and referred in the Senate yesterday was one by Mr. Stewart to require the purchase and coinage of not less than \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion per month. He said that he bill involved no new principle, and asked that it be read a first and second time and labt

the Treasury for a statement of the amount since the passage of the silver coinage act, and by whom, and at what prices; also, of the amount of silver bullion purchased each month during the same period, and from whom, and at what prices; also, whether the question of India council bills enters to any extent into the determination of the market

Mr. Stewart also offered a resolution (which was adopted) directing the secretary of the mint to send information as to the foreign effect coins designated in his circular, the amount of the pure silver in each coin, and whether the value of such silver coins (as so designated) has been estimated by him according to the pure silver contained in them respectively.

The resolution offered last week by Mr. Hale, calling on the Secretary of the later for for information as to appointments in his department below the civil service grade since March, 1885, was taken up and adopted.

his department below the civil service grace since March, 1885, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Spooner offered a resolution (which was faid over) calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for detailed information as to appointments in the New York custom house since March, 1885.

The bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to its examine and regulit the

Treasury to re-examine and remulit the claim of the state of Pemosylvania for advances made and money advanced to pay the militic callest into service under the President's proclamation of the 15th of June, 1868, was taken from the calcudar

and passed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the railroad land forfeiture bill.

After several amondments had been offered and discussed, the bill went over without

offered for him by Mr. Chace, who said he would necept it as a matter of compromise. It was that any publisher of a newspaper or magazine may import for his own use, but not for sale, not more than two copies of any newspaper or magazine published in a foreign country. The amendment was allouted.

foreign country. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Vest moved to strike out the words "from type set," so as to have the clause read, "Book or dramatic composition printed within the limits of the United States."

printed within the limits of the Upited States."

Mr. Beck spoke against the bill as one which proposed to give an absolute monopoly to a few favored individuals in the United States in combination with foreign authors, and said that the demand of the typographical unions to have the printing all done here would increase the price of all foreign books to the American people. The object of the bill was not to carry out the constitutional provision "to promote science and the useful arts," but to enhance the price of all things that tended to develop either science or the useful arts. Beferring to the point that the effect of the bill would be to prohibit the importation of books (from which a revenue of \$654,000 was collected last year), he argued that the bill wan a money bill, and, therefore, one which could not constitutionally be originated in the Senate. Waiving that point, he said that Congress had been denounced as guilty of robbery and piracy and dishonesty in all its forms because it had not heretofore passed such a law. He thought there ought tob e a little more modesty about the matter. Whenever a bill had been brought.

States.)
The amendment gave rise to a discussion participated in by Senators Jones, Chace, Kenna, Call, and Gray.

Mr. Chace opposed the amendment as tending to emasculate the bill, distray its unity, and throw it out of harmony with [Seal].

The vote on the amendment was yeas 14, nays 19—no quorum voting.

The Senate theu, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The cull of states for the introduction of bills for reference was dispensed with, members being permitted to pile their measures

at the clerk's desk. The House then went into committee of the whole (on the tariff bill) and was addressed by Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio. He

and except along the system of internal revenue transition, which was in this country what it had been in all other countries—a resort to which the country was driven by the exigencies of war, and which cought to have been the first menument of taxation to be stricken down and removed. It was strange that the Democratic party arrayed itself, led by the amateur statesman, the President of the United States, in defense of the internal revenue system; that suddenly the Democratic party had become the champion of that system. For twenty years the gentlemen representing the southern states had not only denounced the general system of internal revenue, but had opposed all the efforts of the government to suffere the Laws, and had so thoroughly educated the people of the south into the belief that the system was tyrannous that they had builded up a great sentiment in the south that to defent and violate and destroy that system by fraud and violate and destroy that system by fraud and violate and destroy that tyrannous emaclinent of a byrannous overnment. Now the Democratic party, directed by the message of the President, ordered that the mess ascred monument of taxation in this country was now, and must be in the future, the internal revenue system. Discussing briefly the speech of the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Nelson) he quoted that portion of the speech in which the gentleman put free wool and free tubacco. When the gentlemen undertook to put the Republicans, who favored the repeal of the internal revenue law, into the category of teing in favor of free whisky and free tobacco, he made a great mistake. The proposition to repeal the tax on whisky was to remit the power of taxation to the states, and to permit the states to take the place of the general government.

He preceded to give a history of the passage of the Morrill tariff bill, which he denied was a war measure. It passed the Honse in 1860 as a political measure, but was defeated in the Scate by the represented the same states as did the men who two week

possible for the Senate to pass the bill, represented the same states as did the mer who we weeks ago, in violation of the spirit of the constitution and in direct violation of the principle of majority government, stood in the way of and defeated a just measure for the adjudication of a financial question which followed the war. This Morrill measure of texation, which established a pripciple of robbery (as he had heard it termed); this measure which hald the foundation of American prosperity, had been signed by James Buehauan. It had also been signed to the men who denounced it in most cloquent language was the accomplished con of that gentleman.

Turning to the question of the surplus, Mr. Grosvenor expressed no axistely in regard to it. It was born, he said, of a political ingitumere. It was a mirage which had occupied the political desert, and which had deceived the Democratic party in regard to the condition of the country. If the government would to-day pay its honest debts there would not be a dollar of surplus. Referring to a remark in Mr. Hemphill's speech, that the present tariff law was unconstitutional and robberry, he queried how it would be any less robbery by reason of a reduction of rates. If a robber took from him \$50 (all he had) it was robbery; if he took \$10 and left \$40 it was still robbery.

Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, ex

from him \$30 (all he had) it was robbery; if he took \$10 and left \$40 it was still robbery.

Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, explained that he did not contend that a tariff was unconstitutional, but that a tariff was unconstitutional, but that a tariff was unconstitutional, but that a tariff was unconstitutional when it raised revenue beyond the needs of the government.

Mr. Grosvenor suggested that if the internal revenue system was abolished the present tariff would not produce more revenue than the government needed. If, when the internal system was repealed, it was found that the tariff brought in a surplus revenue there might be some point in the gentleman's argument.

Mr. Grosvenor, in conclusion, said that the result of his argument amounted to this: That the country, under the administration of the political party to which he belonged, had grown in wealth and prosperity in a ratio never before witnessed in the development of any other country, and it had not been shown by gentlemen on the other side, and would not be shown, why it was that under their administrations and by the operation of their laws, the country had stood still or had retrograded in the line of progress. He protested against the passage of the Mills bill, because the men engaged in the industrial pursuits of the country, which were akin to the great farming industry of the country, and on which the farmers depended for their market, were almost wholly opposed to this measure. There was nothing to be gained by it. There was no reason for it. The majority of the country, and on which the farmers depended for their market, were almost wholly opposed to this measure. There was nothing to be gained by it. There was no reason for it. The majority of the country, which was so sectional in its charater that it appeared to every northern man to stand like a wall of iron against the passage of the measure. He looked to the Introduction of the Republican party into power—the party which had laid deep and strong the foundation upon which the gre

ride and glory of the American citizen pride and glory of the American citizen.

[Applause.]

Mr. Rayner, of Maryland, quoting from the tariff plank of the Democratic platform in 1884, said that the people were anxious to find out whether the platform was a tirade of glittering sentiment or a selemin pledge which the party proposed to redeem. If the former, let it be so announced, so that the country might understand that, while the Democratic party was ready on all occasions to villify and abuse the tariff, when the time for action arrived it became so fascinated with the lovely creature that is feared to strike a blow lest it might spoil or mar the charm of her features or the symmetry of her proportions.

Every \$100,000,000 that was paid into the treasury made the nation nearly \$100,000,000,000 peoper and the protected industries nearly \$190,000,000 richer.

Mr. Nutting, of New York, inquired how many men among the thousands employed in making glass were in favor of the reduction of the tariff on that article.

Mr. Rayner thought that the committee had made too large a reduction on glass, but he did think that there ought to be a reduction.

glass, our no die think has been a reduction.

He said he would vote with his party on this question, ignoring the plea of the glass workers in his district for a continuation of the present duty. He attacked trusts and combinations, and paid especial attention to the Standard Oll trust.

Mr. Milliken, of Maine, inquired whether the gentleman considered the tariff as being responsible for the Standard Oll trust.

Mr. Rayner replied in the negative. There ever thirty-one trusts in active operation. These twenty-six were protected by the tariff. The Standard Oll trust was one of the first.

these twenty-six were protected by the tarift. The Standard Oil trust was one of the five that were not protected.

Air. Henders of lowa, said that the Fresident had the way the gauntlet at the feet of protection, and stood boildly up as the champion of free trate. As an illustration of the manner in which the President's sentiments were received in Europe in quoted from a personal letter received from a friend of his abroad, in which he says that everybody there is friendly to the views expressed by President Cleveland, and looks forward with joy to the day when the mannfactured products of Europe can be placed upon our market. The Democrats, said Mr. Henderson, snapped and snarled at the tariff laws. Not one kind, generous word had emanated from the committee on ways and means or from any Democratic speaker in favor of that revenue policy which had taken the bankrupt treasury and impovershed country out of the hands of the Democratic party and made that country the imperial, hecomparably happy, and prosperous country of the earth. But while the Democrats were in fact for free trade, they dared not and could not destroy the Republican American policy, which had obtained such grand results. He believed in protection. He wanted to make American be hive of industries; he wanted to tap the oil wells, to open the inherial mountains, and to quicken the inventive genius of the people; he wanted to hear the music of the hammer and the stefan whistle and the school bell and the lowing of herds upon a thousand hills. He criticised the bill as crippling where it should support, and tearing down where it shoul

to the position of a dependency of Great Britain.

He confessed that the present tariff agitation had alarmed New England manufacturers, but they had fair reason for alarm. The New England platform was destined to be the platform of the south when its mines were opened and its furnaces in blast and its manufactories have. If the ways and means committee had read the pelitions from New England manufacturers it would have known where stockings were made and might have avoided many incongruitles and inconsistencies in its bill. Lot Congress strike down the domestic cotton industry, let it reduce the duty, and the south would soon see the price of cotton (now 8 cents, and which had been 14 cents under the fariff of 1881) still further reduced.

He preferred the protective to the destructive policy and so would the south when it came to know the benefits of protection. As to raw material—so much talked about—what was it? It was not pig from or even the water we brought into our houses; each soit all represented labor. He knew of no raw material except the Democratic statesman.

The surplus was large, not because of the tariff laws, but because of the ningardliness of the Democratic party. The Republican party desired the House to pass a general pension bill, to provide for fortilications and armaments, and for extending encouragement to the American merchant marine; but the Democratic party. The Republican party desired the House to pass a general pension bill, to provide for fortilications and armaments, and for extending encouragement to the American merchant marine; but the Democratic party should not the south follow its example? Where were the manufactures, the libraries, the arts, and the literature of the South? That was the language of a southern man. It was encouraging to reflect that if the Mills bill ran the guntilet of the House, it would meet the oposition of at least one Democratic vote in the Senate.

At the conclusion of Mr. Gallinger's speech the committee rose and the House, at 5:30, adjourned.

Railroad Company the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and the California Pacific Railroad Company, and the California Pacific Railroad Company known as the California tax cases, opinion by Mr. Justic Bradley affirming the judgments of the court below, Mr. Justice Miller dissenting.

No. 180. United States vs. Charles W. Beebe opinion by Mr. Justice Lamar affirming the judgment of the court below.

No. 205. Louis D. De Samssine vs. Pater C. Gaillard, treasurer, &c. Opinion by Mr. Justice Miller distribution.

No. 221. Hebard H. Porter, appellant, vs.

this court on or before May [FTS-21] and it here
and thereof that a writ of attaching [1880]
against them returnable at the next term of
this court.

No. 1402, United States ex rel. Oscar Duninp, plaintifi in error, vs. John U. Black, commissioner of ponsions; No. 1403, United States
ex rel. Frank Blee, plaintiff in error, vs. John
U. Black, commissioner of pensions; No. 1404,
United States ex rel. Charles Rf Miller, plaintin in error, vs. John U. Black, commissioner of
pensions. Motion to advance and for leave to
submit submitted by Mr. J. G. Bigelow in support of same.

No. 1893, The District of Columbia, appellant, vs. Augusta McBiair, et al. Motion to
amend decree submitted by Mr. M. F. Moeris,
and Mr. J. J. Darlington in support of the motion, and by Mr. H. E. Davis in opposition
thereto.

No. 892, Altison Nailor, ir., et al., appellants,
vs. Washington Nailor, et al. Motion to dismiss submitted by Mr. C. C. Cole and Mr. W.
A. Cook for the motion.

No. 275, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company vs. The Oregonian Railway
Company (Imitted). Argument continued by
Mr. George F. Edmunds and Mr. A. H. Garland for the defendants in error and by Mr.
J. C. Carter for the plaintiff in error.

L. Brame, of Jackson, Miss.; De Lancey
Nicoli, William Bourke Cochran, and Charles
E. Le Barbier, of New York city; John E.
Thomas, of Sheboygen Falls, Wis.; Wyman L.
Cele, of Washington, D. C.; John H. King, of
Ropheletter, N. Y., were admitted to practice.

Adjourned until to-day at 12 o'clock.

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Our ready made clothing in appearance, fit, and durability, equal any custom work in the country. Eiseman Bros., 7th &E., Manufacturing Cothlers and Tailors.

PRACTIONALLY HIGHER.

The Stock Market Alternates Between

Righ and Low Prices. NEW YORK, Apr. 30.—The stock market was very active and strong in the forenoon, but reacted and became quieter later in the day, and a large portion of the gains was lost, though the list, as a rule, were fractionally higher this evening, and marked advances though the list, as a rule, were fractionally higher this evening, and marked advances were soured in a few stocks. London prices came very much higher than our closing prices of Saturday and there was a heavy toreign demand for stocks seconded by liberal purchases for out-of-town parties. This made a very strong opening, and in spite of heavy realizations on the part of the buils the advances were not only maintained, but increased, though the pressure to sell finally began to show when the demand slacked off.

The news of the day was on the whole not invorable, but the street paid little or no attention to it, and it had no appreciable effect upon the course of prices. The opening was very strong and active, and first prices worker from 1 to 1 per cent, above Saturiay's final figures. The general list, after a slight further advance, retired to the neighborhood of first prices, but later more strength was shown and fractional gains were made throughout the list. There was very little change in the tone of the dealings multi the close, when a better feeling was shown, and the warket closed barely firm.

Money on call has been easy, ranging from 210 24, last loan at 2, and closing offered at 2, Steriing exchange is fairly active and barely steady. Actual business at 480, to 180, for 65-day bills, and 485 to 488 for demand. Posted rates 487 to 489. Government bonds have been quiet and steady. State bonds have been quiet and

Treasury balances: Com, \$131,311,337; Currency, \$13,725,708.

The following were the closing bid quotations:

4s, compon, 1951; 44s, compon 1971; Pacific 6s, \$5, 1911; District of Columbia 3,65s, 198; Georgia 7s, new, gold, 194; Louisiana 4s, 91; Missouri 6s, 102; North Carolina consolidated 6s, 119; do, 4s, 301; Urginia 6s, 87; do, X Nat, compon, 35; Central Pacific firsts, 114; D. H. G. & X. hard, on the collection of th

Washington Stock Exchange.

1111 Mashington and Giwn, R. R. Co. 110
Massington and G 114 
 Washington and Gfwn, B. R. Co.
 110

 Mascoric Hall Association
 102

 Washington Market Company
 115

 Inland and Seaboard Co.
 93

 Wash. Lt. Inf. let mortgage
 93

 Wash. Lt. Inf. 2d mortgage
 30

 Washington Gisa Light Co. bonds
 120

 National Bank Stocks
 Bank of Washington
 100
 20

 Bank of Republic
 100
 157
 4

 Metropolitan
 100
 16
 16

 Farmers and Mechanics
 100
 13

 Columbia
 100
 12

 Columbia
 100
 10

 Railroad Stocks
 10
 10

Baltimore Produce Market-April 30 Baltimore Produce Market—April 30
COTTON duil and nominal; middling, 9;c.
FLOUR quiet and steady; Howard street
and western super, \$2.3762.85; do. extra,
\$3.0023.75; do. family, \$4.0024.50; ety mills
super, \$2.3762.90; do. extra, \$2.0023.75; do.
flo brands, \$4.702.50; Patapseo superlative
patent, \$5.50; do. family, \$5.15.
WHEAT—Southern firm and higher; Puliz,
\$25.90; Longberry, \$22.81; western quiet and
caster; No. 2 winter red, spot, \$0.12901c;
June, \$192.51; July, \$0.162.504c; August, \$9/25.
901c.

90[c.] N.—Southern firm and higher; white, CORN—Southern firm and higher; white, 152656; yellow, 652656; western steady; mixed, spot, 626666; May, 6912660[c; June.

ined, 9c. BUTTER firm-western packed, 21623c; creamery, 25625c.

reamery, 25@ff.c.
EGBS dull and easy; 12@ff.s.c.
FETROLEEM steady; refined, itc.
COFFEE dull but firmer—Rio cargoes, or-linary to fair, 14@ff.s.c.
SUGAR steady; A soft, 6[c; copper refined

Lesson in Physiology. Lesson in Physiology. What is the most delivate structure in the body scholar-kyebali. Teacher-Wrong: The most delivate structures in the body are the brain and uerves, and they are the most castly discordered, diseased, and deranged. I wish you to bear in infind that there is nothing in the world that will prevent so much Nerve disease, or cure it so quickly when it exists, as Definition of the property of the

Refused to Support His Wife Mary J. Carney yesterday filed a petition for divorce from William Carney on the ground of descrition and non-support. They Well-married in this city by Father Horrigan, of St. Dominic's Church, Jan. 18, 1881, and lived to-gether until Dec. 7, 1885, when she charges that he descrited her and has since refused to live with her or contribute to the support of herself or their only child.

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Indorsing Alger.

day at room 8. Colonization building, George day at room 8. Colonization building, George W. Stewart presiding, the following, offered by J. E. Bruce, was ideopted:

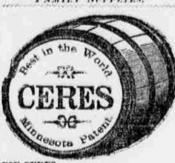
"Resolved, That this club inderse the can-didacy of Gen. R. A. Alger, the gallant and dashing soldier and states an of Michigan, and pledge him our unqualified Support, sub-ject to the action of the National Republican Convention to meet in Chicago June 19, 1889.

DORSKY.—At 2:30 a. m., April 30, 1888, at the Droft Building, William A. Donsky, aged 2 LLOYD.—On Saturday, Apr. 28, at 8:15 p. m. Mas, Lyura Lloyu. Funeration Tuesday; May J. at 3 p. m., from ber late res blemes, 38 D st. N. E. [Rock Island (III.) papers please copy.]

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BALTIMULE & OHIO RAILHOAD. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT APR. 20, 1888.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT APIL 29, 1888.

LEAVE WASHINGTON PROMITATION CORNER OF NEW JERSEY AVE. AND G ST. FOR Cheage & Northwest, Exp. Bally 1928 A. M., 9:15 P. M. For Cheinnai & St. Leols, Exp. Dally 220 and 9:25 P. M. For Cheinnai & St. Leols, Exp. Dally 220 and 9:25 P. M. For Phtaburg & Cleveland, Exp. Dally 1925 A. M., 9:15 P. M. For Phtaburg & Cleveland, Exp. Dally 1925 A. M., 9:15 P. M. For Phtaburg & Cleveland, Exp. Dally 1925 A. M., 9:15 P. M., 8:25 P. M., 8:25 P. M., daily, Express, For informediate points between Baltimore and Philadelphia, 18 A. M. and 19:15 P. M. For Salimeter and Informediate points, 27:30 A. M. and 19:29 P. M. For Baltimore, 5, 6:20, 6:40, 7:30, 8:30, 9:45, 11 (45 minute train), A. M., 12:10, 2055, 3:15 (45 minute train), A. M., 12:10, 2055, 3:15 (45 minute train), A. M., 12:10, 2055, 3:15 (45 minute train), A. M., 12:10, 2055, 3:25, 6:43, 8:35, and 10:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:30, 7:30, 8:39, 9:45, A. M., 115, 2:96, 3:20, 4:20, 5:25, and 10:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:30 A. M., 12:10, 3:30, 10:30 P. M. Leove Armapolis, 8:30 A. M., 1:35 P. M. For Way Stations between Washington and Baltimore, 5:36, 6:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:15, 3:30, 1:35, 1:15 P. M. Got principal stations only; 7:10 P. A. M., 1:35 P. M. For Stations on Metropolitan Branch, 15:35 A. M., 1:15 P. M. For Stations on Metropolitan Branch, 15:35 A. M., 1:15 P. M. For Stations on Metropolitan Branch, 15:35 A. M., 1:15 P. M. For Stations on Metropolitan Branch 15:35 P. M. For Statio

For Boyd's and informediate stations, 1750 and above P. M.
Church train leaves Washington on Sonday only at 135 P. M., atopable at all stations on Metropolitan Branch

For PREDICTIC Stationary of the Stations of Metropolitan Branch

For PREDICTIC Stationary of the Stations of Metropolitan Branch

For BACELSTOWN, 1919 A. M., 1250, 1283, 1250-P. M. Sundays 115 P. M. M., 1250 P. M.

From BACELSTOWN, 1919 A. M., 1250 P. M.

And 215 P. M. from Chadman and St. Louis, daily, 7:29 A. M. and 8:35 P. M.; from Pittaburg, daily, 7:29 A. M. and 8:35 P. M.; from Pittaburg, daily, 7:29 A. M. and 8:35 P. M.; from Pittaburg, daily, 7:29 A. M., 230, 110, and 2:35 P. M.; daily, 6:30 A. M., 230, 110, and 2:35 P. M.; daily, 7:30 A. M., 230, 110, and 2:35 P. M.; drain sorth of Rathmore, 3:39 A. M., daily and 12:15 A. M. Sunday only.

Trains leave Baltimore for Washington at 6:20, 6:30, 7:25, 3:00, 6:30, 8:30, 8:30, 8:30, and 11:30 P. M.; On Sandays, 9:30, 9:30, 9:30, 10:30 P. M., 115, 2:30, 4:10, 2:30, 4:30, 3:30, 4:30, 3:30, 4:20, 3:30, 4:30,

Baggage called for and checked at hotels and residences on orders left at Ticker offices, 610 and 1951 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. W. M. CLEMENTS, CHAS, O. SOULL, General Manager. Gen. Pass. Agent. THE GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE TO THE NORTH WIST AND SOUTHWEST. BOULDEFLACK SPLENDID SCENERY, STELL RAILS MAGNIFICENT ROUTE MENT.

DOUBLETHACK, SPLENDIB SCENERY;
STEEL RAMIS MAGNIFICANT EQUIPMENT.

IN EFFECT DEC. 19, 1887.

TRAINS LEAVE Washington from station, corner off and B streets, as follows:
For Pittaining and the West, Chicago Limited Express of Palace Sleeping Cars at 650 a. m. daily; Fast Lone, 520 a. m. daily to Chechmati and St. Louis, with Sleeping Cars from Harrisburg to Chechmati, and Buffet Car to St. Louis, daily, except Saturday, to Chicago, with Sleeping Cars Washington to Chicago and St. Louis and, except Saturday, Harrisburg to Cleveland, connecting daily at Harrisburg with through Sleepers for Louisville and Memphis, Pacific Express, at 810 p. m. daily, with Sleeping Cars Washington to Chicago and St. Louis, and, except Saturdays, Harrisburg with through Sleepers for Louisville and Memphis, Pacific Express, 10 p. m. daily for Fittsburg, and the West, with through Sleeper to Pittsburg, and Pittsburg to Chicago.

BALTIMOREAND POTOMAC BALLROAD.
For Ere, Camandigue, Robester, Ruffalo, Niagava, 1950 p. m. daily, except Saturday, with Palace Cars Washington to Robester, For Williamsport, Lock Haven and Elmira, at 550 a. m. daily, except Sanday.
For New York and the East, 750, 550, 1150, and 1150 p. m. don Sunday, prof. 1150 p. m., 259, 430, 1950, and 1120 p. m. daily, and 1950 p. m. daily, except Sanday.
For Booklyn, N. Y., all through Iralas con-

day, and 3:10 p. m. daily.

For Blotten William change, 250 p. m. every of the Brooklyn. N. Y., all through trains comment at Jersey City with boats of Brooklyn Ames, affording direct transfer to Fulton Street, avoiding duries transfer to Fulton Street, avoiding durie transfer to Fulton Street, avoiding transfer to Fulton Street, avoiding the full street, avoiding the

m. 220, 620, 830, and 1930 p. m.
Accommodations for Quantico, 520 p. m.
Accommodations for Quantico, 520 p. m.
week days.
For Richmond and the South, 520, 1037 a. m.,
daily, and 630 p. m. daily, except sunday.
Trains leave Alexandria for Washington,
525, 526, 830, 830, 1035, 1197 a. m.; 123, 340,
333, 530, 736, 832, 1032, 334 flow p. m. 60
333, 530, 736, 832, 1032, 334 flow p. m. 60
333, 530, 736, 832, 1032, 334 flow p. m.
Tickets and information at the office, northcast corner of 13th street and Pennsylvania
axemic, and at the station, where orders can
be left for the checking of baggage to destination from hotels and residences.
J. R. WOOD,

General Passenger Agent. CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager. HEDMONT AIR LINE. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAR 25, 1888. Trains leave B. & P. Station, Sixth and B.

Trains leave B. & P. Station, Sixth and B. Streets—

Strots—

Stro

gandays.

gas P. M. Daily, except Sanday, for Manassas, Strusburg, and intermediate sta-

Samlays.

2:35 P. M.—Bully, except Sanday, for Manasses, Strasburg, and intermediate station, Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Louisville, Cheninati, and St. Louisville, Cheninati, Seepers and solid trains Washington to Louisville, and I southwestern points. Hittle Rock, and all southwestern points. Through Pullman Sleepers Washington Through Pullman Sleepers Washington Links, Through Pullman Sleepers Washington Language, Allanta, Monitgomery, New Orleans, Atlanta, Monitgomery, New Orleans, Texas, and Californin. Pullman Sleepers Washington to New Orleans, Via Atlanta, Monitgomery, New Orleans, Via Atlanta, and Monitgomery. Pullman Sleepers Washington to Alken, S. C. Without change.

TRAINS ON WASHINGTON AND OHIO DI-Leave Washington 5:12 a. m. daily, except Sanday, artiving at Hound IIII 13:50 a. m. daily, arriving at Hound IIII 13:50 a. m. daily and 1:20 p. m. daily, except Sunday, artiving Washington SiB a. m. not 3:50 p. m. Through trains from the South via Charlotte, Danville, and Lynchburg, at 11:18 a. m. and 9:10 p. m.; via Cheapeake and olic route and Charlottesville, at 19:40 p. m. Strasburg Ional 19:17 a. via Cheapeake and olic route and Charlottesville, at 19:40 p. m. Strasburg Ional 19:17 a. via Cheapeake and olic route and Charlottesville, at 19:40 p. m. Strasburg Ional 19:17 a. via Cheapeake and olic route and Charlottesville, at 19:40 p. m. Strasburg Ional Pickets, Sleeping Car reservation, and information furnished and bagging checked at office, 13:0 Fennsylvania avenue, and at passenger station, Pennsylvania avenue, and at

ewport News and Mississippi Valley Com-

Schedule in effect Nov. III, 1887.
Trains leave Union Depot, 6th and B sts.
10:57 A. M.—For Newport News, Old Point
Comfort, and Norfolk, Daily except
Sunday, Arrive in Norfolk at 7 P. M.
Through parior car Washington to Olf-

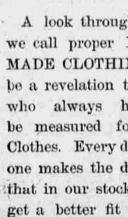
Peint.
11:24 A. M.-For stations on the Chesapeake and Oho, in Virginia, West Virginia, and Rentucky. Daily except Sunday, Sleeping cars, Clitton Forze to Hunt-Second care, three reage to hundraten.

M. Fast western express daily. Saild train, with Paliman buffet siceping cars to Louisville. Pullman service to Chrimati, St. Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans.

Office 513 Penn. ave. H. W. FULLER, General Passenger Agent.

LADIES PERLESS
Do Your Own Dyeling, at Home.
They will dee seer thing. They are not averywhore. Price loos, a package. They have no equal
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or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualifies,
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ALL DRUGGISTS,



can get it here. The prices are always

**Glove Fitting** 

Highest Awards

SUMMONED TO ARMS

GROSVENOR, HENDERSON, AND

the table. So ordered.

Mr. Stewart offered a resolution (which was laid over) calling on the Secretary of

price of silver bullion in the United States.

Mr. Stewart also offered s resolution

and discussed, the land while action.

The international copyright bill was then taken up, Mr. Spooner giving notice that, after it and the animal industry bill were disposed of, he would call up the bill relating to the manufacture and sale of gas in the District of Columbia.

The amendment heretofore offered by Mr. Morrill (as to republications of magazine and newspaper articles) was withdrawn by his authority, and another amendment was offered for him by Mr. Chace, who said he would accept it as a matter of compromise.

matter. Whenever a bill had been brought of science and the useful arts, it was opposed by printers and publishers, who wanted a monopoly.

They had defented such a bill last year (Mr. Hawley's) that was a reciprocity bill, giving equal rights to authors in every country. It had been protested against by all the publishers in America and by all the typographical unions in America because they could not get their share in the monopoly.

Mr. Chace asked Mr. Beck if he would

they could not get their share in the monopoly.

Mr. Chace asked Mr. Beck if he would prefer the type setting to be done abroad rather than in this country.

Mr. Beck replied that he was opposed to establishing a monopoly under the guise of promoting science and the useful arts.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas (a member of the committee on patents, from which the bill was reported), said that he sympathized with all that Mr. Beck had said about the absolute probibilition of the importation of copyrighted books, and asked whether his objection to the bill would not be met by strikingo ut all of section 2.

Mr. Beck replied that that was a very serious objection on his part, and he was in favor of striking out that provision. He quoted from the statement made before that committee by Mr. Gardner G. Hubbard to show that such distinguished English authors as Grote and Lord Macaulay had argued against copyright laws as granting monopolies and embancing the price of books.

Mr. Vest said he did not like the friends of the bill to be placed in the category in which the speech of the senator from Ken tucky placed them. He Mr. Vest) favored the principle established by the International Copyright Union, and he quoted from the message of President Cleveland urgently pressing the subject on the attention of Congress. All that any friend of literature demanded was that the people of this country should simply give to foreign authors the same protection that they gave to their own that they say to their own that of publishers taking books to which they had no right and publishing them. If the principle of the bill were struck down, it would be a striking down of the principles which underlay all right of property—that of creation, whether intellectual or physical.

Mr. Chace said that the bill simply extended the provisions of existing law to foreign authors. It gave the privilege to them which was not enjoyed already under the existing law by American

Hylsion.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, moved to strike aut all of section 2 (requiring as part of the conditions of copyright printed copies of books and works of art to be sant to the congressional library, the books to be printed from type set within the United States.)

referred to what he characterized as the stock charge that this was an attempt of the Democratic majority, stimulated by the message of the President, to repeal and get rid of a war tax. It was eaid that the protective system was a system born of the war for the suppression of the rebellion. There were, be contended, no war taxes left save

ilabilities of the farms of the northwestern states, he stated that, having ellepsed one of them from a Democratic papey, he had sent it to the agricultural department (which had been cited as authority for the statement), with a request to know upen what the 'information was based. He had received a reply stating that the agricultural department knew nothing about it. The statement, he said, was a based. He had received a reply stating that the agricultural department knew nothing about it. The statement, he said, was a bastard that did not know its own father; and there was some doubt as to whether it ever had a mother. If he believed that protection was injuring the farmer be would resist it if every other man in the House was in favor of it. The attitude of the Democratic party in agitating the tariff question had cost laboring men untold millions of dollars, and he warned the laboring men against any party, President or law-maker whose acts would quicken the beshives of England, while in a comparative degree it would check the normifacturing industries of their own country. The destruction of a policy so fraught with proxperity and happiness should not be thought of, and before a radical change was made it should be exercised with caution and wisdom, and with an eye to the good of the whole country. [Applause.]

Mr. Galinger, of New Hampshire, said that the pending struggle was one between England and America, and be characterized the fill as a wicked assault upon the industries of New England. It should, he said, be entitled a bill '10 reduce New England to the position of a dependency of Great Britain."

istoin."

He confessed that the present tariff agita-

THE COURT RECORD. United States Supreme Court -- In the Su preme Court of the United States yesterday the following business was transacted: Nos. 660 to 664 and No. 157. People of the state of California vs. the Central Pacific Railroad Company the Southern Pacific Rail-

spelants, vs., Walter Craig. Dismissed for the want of Jurisdiction. Opinion by Mr. Justice Miller.

No. 283. The United States vs. John F. Broadhead et al. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction and cause remanded to the circuit court of the United States for the north-cauli court of the United States for the north-cauli court of the United States for the north-dustice Miller.

No. 234. The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. John F. Broadhead et al. In error to the circuit court of the United States for the north-creatic out of the United States for the district of California. Dismissed for want of united States for the north-cauli court of the United States for the north-cauli court of the United States for the north-cauli court of the United States for the north-caulities. The California opinion by Mr. Justice Miller.

No. 190. Chremce P. Hunt, appellant, vs. Sallie S. Bigekhurn et al. Motion to restore case to the docket continued until the next term, with leave to either party to file additional affidavits on the subject. Amounced by Mr. Justice Miller.

No. 1111. W. M. Lent et al., vs. Charles Tillson, tax sultector, etc., et al. Motion to dismiss or affirm postponed to hearing on the merits. Amounced by Mr. Justice Miller.

No. 318. E. C. Marshall et al., &c., appellants, vs. the United States, Polition for rehearing granted, and cause assigned for argument at the time of the regular call of the case on the docket at the next term. An onneed by Mr. Justice Miller.

No. 1414. John M. Francis, appellant, vs. the United States. Motion for a writ of ocritovari granted. Amounced by Mr. Justice Miller.

No. 1415. John M. Francis, appellant, vs. the United States. Motion for swit of ocritovari granted. Amounced by Mr. Justice Miller.

No. 1416. John M. Francis, appellant, vs. the United States. Motion for a writ of ocritovari granted. Amounced by Mr. Justice Miller.

No. 1416. John M. Francis, appellant, vs. the United States. Motion for a writ of ocritovari granted. Amounced by Mr. Justice Miller.

No. 141

The following list of the most active stocks dealt in on the Washington Stock Exchange is turnshed by Messrs. Bell & Co., Bankers, No. 1437 Pennsylvania avenue:

mixed, spot, 62:665; May, 69:666; June, 66660; OATS quiet and easier in tone—Southern and Pennsylvania, 402:46; western white, 432:44; do. mixed, 40624; etc. HAY quiet but firm—Prime to choice western, 15:005:17:00.

PROVISIONS steady—Mess pork, \$15:00. Bulk mean—shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 7058; c. Hars, 12:6612; c. Lard, retined be.

rm, 151@16c. WHISKY steady, \$1,31@1.33. BALTIMORE STOCK MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Apr. 20.—Virginia és, consoli-lated, 40; past due coupons, 63; do new 3s, 44; do 10-40s, 35 bid to-day.

CITY ITEMS.

BERRELEY, a pure rye whisky, the best of the market for the price, \$4 per gallon, \$1 a quart, and 50 cents a pint, 50 cents a sample bottle. Tharp, 618 F street northwest.

At a regular meeting of the Colored Young Men's National Republican Club held yester

ENDERTAKERS.

940 F Street Northwest. Everything strictly first-class and on the

TELEPHONE CALL-540, FAMILY SUPPLIES.

USE CERES, STERLING, MINNEOLA. FLOUR,
And you will always have beautiful Bread
Rolls, and Biscuits. Wholesale Deput, corner
First street and indiana avenue. WM. M. GALT & CO.

C. E. CREECY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1888.

Sailed proposals will be received at this Defartment until WEDNESDAY, THE form DAY OF MAY, 1888, at 12 o'clock M. for furnishing stationery, in such quantities of the different articles respectively, and at such times and from time to time as they may be ordered, during the fiscal year beginning July I, 1888, and ending June 30, 1889, for the use of the benartment of the Interior and its bureaus and offices.

Hanks for proposals, with specifications giving detailed statement of the requirements to be met in respect to each article, and also

WM. F. VILAS,

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